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Agrilus kutahyanus n. sp. from Turkey
(Coleoptera: Buprestidae)

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ABSTRACT. *Agrilus kutahyanus* sp. n. from Turkey is described and figured. A key to West Palaearctic species of the *Agrilus roscidus* group is given.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Buprestidae, *Agrilus*, Turkey, Palaearctic region, key.

Nine members of the *Agrilus roscidus* group are known hitherto: *A. roscidus* KIESENWETTER, 1857 – polyphagous species preferring Rosaceae; *A. viridicaerulans* MARSEUL, 1865 – living on *Rubus* spp. and *Rosa* spp.; *A. margotanae* NOVAK, 2001 – recorded from *Prunus dulcis* and *Crataegus* sp.; *A. chlorophyllus* ABEILLE, 1904, *A. marozzini* GOBBI, 1974, *A. sylviae* NIEHUIS, 1992, *A. gianassoi* MAGNANI et NIEHUIS, 1994 - all developing on *Pistacia* spp.; and the species living on the Loranthaceae: *A. viscivorus* BíLÝ, 1991 on *Viscum album*, and *A. kubani* BíLÝ, 1991 on *Loranthus europaeus*.

In 2000 I reared one specimen evidently distinct from *Agrilus viscivorus*, from a broken twig of *Viscum* sp. found in the vicinity of Kütahya (Turkey, Afyon province). Next year more specimens of this species were reared from dying mistletoe twigs in the same place, by me and my friends. A thorough examination of these specimens and their comparison with other species related to *Agrilus roscidus* revealed that the species is new to science.

Agrilus kutahyanus n. sp.

(Figs. 1-3, 6-9, 13, 14)

ETYMOLOGY

The species is named after the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS

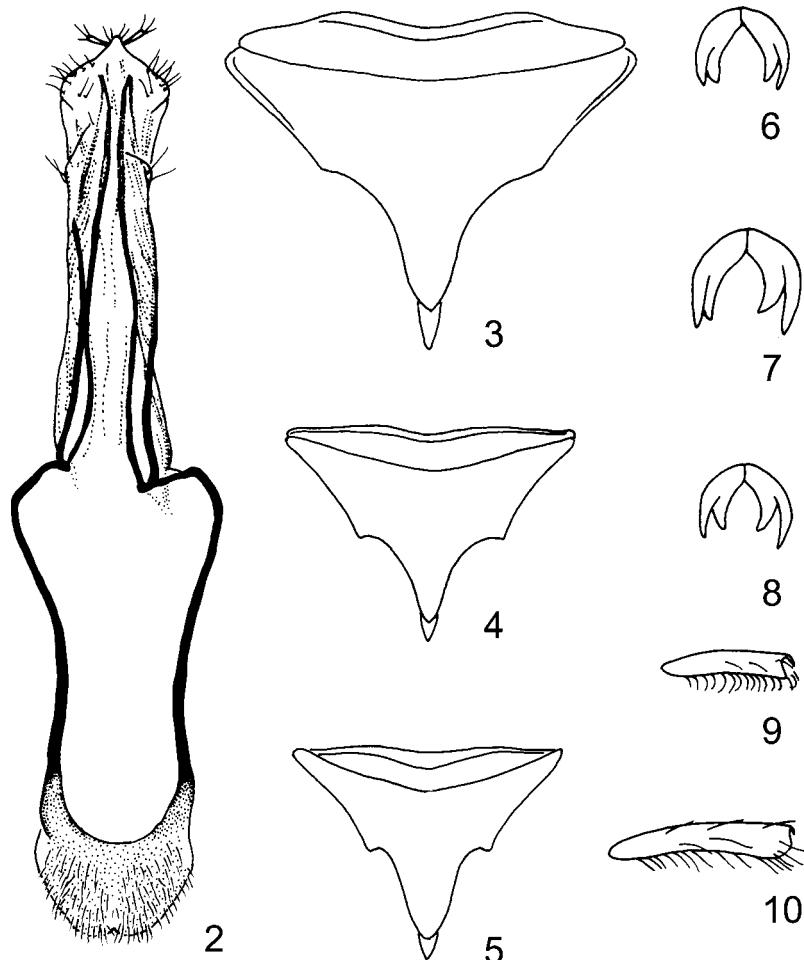
A. kutahyanus sp. n. belongs to the *Agrilus roscidus* group, where it is most similar to *A. viscivorus* and *A. kubani*. It differs from them in the larger mean body size, colouration, form of the prosternal process and absence of long white pubescence on the 1st segment of male hind tarsus (see the key). Apart from the differences given in the key below, it can be easily distinguished from the remain-

1 - *Agrilus kutahyanus* n. sp. - holotype

ing members of the *A. roscidus* group by the shape of the 2nd antennal segment; in *A. kutahyanus* sp. n. it is more slender (length/width ratio ca. 2.2, vs. 1.6-1.8 in other species).

DESCRIPTION

A relatively large, robust, brightly green species; body length: males 5.9-7.1 mm (holotypus 6.8 mm), females 6.2-7.4 mm (allotype 7.1 mm). Body unicolours or slightly bicolours - then head, pronotum, scutellum, ventral side of body and legs bluish-green, elytra green or rarely golden green (in both sexes); head and elytra with short, ventral side with longer, white pubescence.



2, 3, 6-9. *Agrilus kutahyanus*; 4, 10. *A. viscidivorus*; 5. *A. roscidus*: 2 - ovipositor, 3-5 - prosternum, 6-8 - claws of male tarsus, 9, 10 - first segment of male hind tarsus

Head large, with flat frons slightly widening upwards; clypeus deeply incurved on the anterior margin, indistinctly separated from the frons; vertex vaulted, about twice as wide as the eye; eyes slightly projecting beyond head outline, with S-shaped inner margins; frons with fine and dense puncturation and basal microsculpture, vertex with fine longitudinal grooves; antennae rather long, with all segments longer than wide, the 2nd segment strongly elongate, about 2.2× longer than wide, segments 4-10 sharply triangular (fig. 14).

Pronotum 1.4× as wide as long, with a slightly lobate anterior margin; lateral pronotal margins slightly incurved before posterior angles, maximum pronotal width at anterior fourth; prehumeral pronotal keels sharp and strongly curved; medial pronotal groove vanishing in middle, divided into a shallow and transverse anterior depression, and elongate and deeper prescutellar furrow; pronotal sculpture consisting of fine transverse wrinkles, which are finer and irregular laterally.

Scutellum large, pentagonal, very finely microsculptured, with sharp transverse keel.

Elytra 2.6× longer than wide at humeri, slightly narrowed near mid-length, then distinctly enlarged in posterior third and from there regularly arched apicad; sides of abdomen narrowly exposed when viewed from above; apical part of elytra with fine lateral serration; basal elytral depression deep and wide; elytral sculpture fine, tile-like.

Ventral side finely and sparsely punctate, rather lustrous; anterior prosternal lobe with a distinct median emargination, prosternal process subparallel in its mid part, then converging apicad behind procoxae (fig. 3); anal sternite rounded apically.

Legs rather long, feebly and sparsely punctate, with basal microsculpture; all tibiae flattened; claws on all legs with inner tooth (figs 6-8); first segment of hind tarsus in both sexes with short, feebly erect, black bristles on its ventral side (fig. 9).

Aedeagus long and spindle-shaped, with its maximum width at apical third (fig. 13); ovipositor as in fig. 2.

Sexual dimorphism. Male: mid part of prosternum and prosternal process with long, erect, white hairs; inner teeth of tarsal claws differentiated on fore, mid and hind legs (figs 6-8). Female: body larger and more robust; prosternum and prosternal process without long, white hairs; tarsal claws of all legs uniform, similar to those of hind tarsus of male.

HOST PLANT

Viscum laxum BOISS. et REUT.

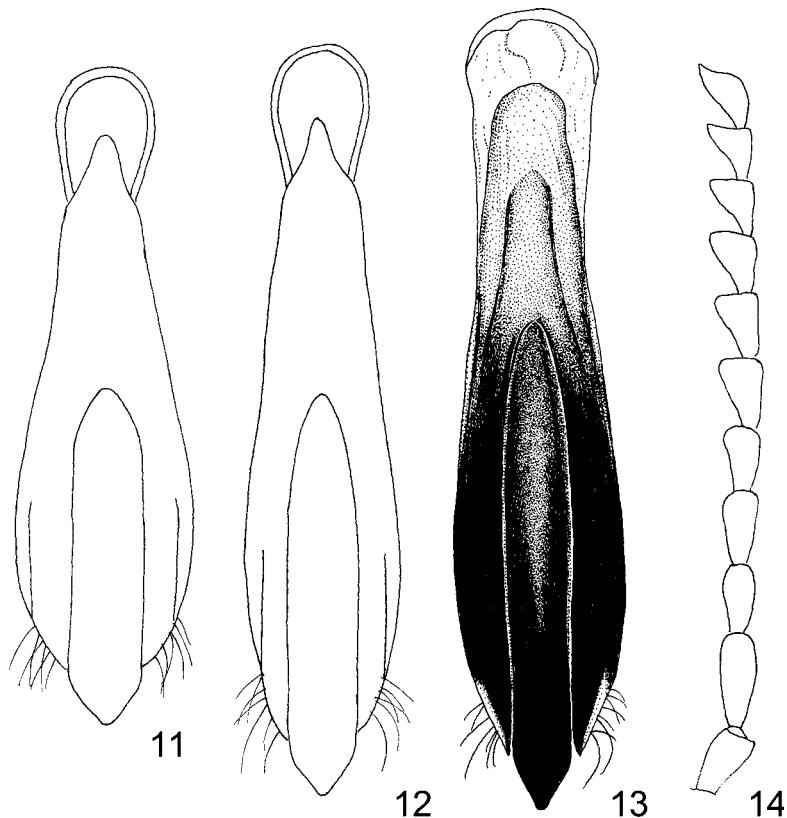
PARASITOIDS

Entedon sp. (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae), closest to *E. zanara* WALKER 1839 – det. Dr Robert R. ASKEW (Beeston, Tarpole UK); 12 specimens reared from pupation sites of *Agrilus kutahyanus*; *Opilio taeniatus* (KLUG, 1842) (Coleoptera, Cleridae); 1 specimen reared 1 II 2002 from pupation sites of *Agrilus kutahyanus*.

DISTRIBUTION
Turkey.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype (male): Kütahya (Turkey, Afyon province), 6 VI 2000, reared from *Viscum laxum* on *Pinus* sp. morphologically similar to *Pinus nigra* ARNOLD, appearance of imago 25 VI 2000. Allotype (female): the same locality and bionomic circumstances as holotype, 3 VI 2001, appearance of imago 15 VI – 8 VII 2001, leg. R. KRÓLIK. Paratypes (47 males and 33 females): the same data as allotype, leg.: R. KRÓLIK, J. KURZAWA, J. ŁUGOWOJ, J. SZYPUŁA. Holotype and allotype deposited at the Upper Silesian Museum (Bytom, Poland), paratypes at the National Museum, Prague (Czech Republic), Museum of Natural History, Wrocław University (Wrocław, Poland) and private collections of J. KURZAWA (Tomaszów Mazowiecki, Poland), J. ŁUGOWOJ (Hajnówka, Poland), J. SZYPUŁA (Wrocław, Poland) and in the author's coll.



11. *A. kubani*; 12. *A. viscivorus*; 13, 14. *Agrilus kutahyanus*: 11-13 - aedeagus, 14 - antenna

KEY TO WEST PALAEARCTIC SPECIES OF THE *A. ROSCIDUS* GROUP

- 1(2) Anterior prosternal lobe rounded, straight or with very shallow median emargination (fig. 5). Species living on various plants, especially on the Rosaceae and *Pistacia* spp.
 Here belong: *A. roscidus* KIESENWETTER, *A. viridicaerulans* MARSEUL, *A. margotanae* NOVAK, *A. marozzini* GOBBI, *A. sylviae* NIEHUIS, *A. gianassoi* MAGNANI et NIEHUIS, *A. chlorophyllus* ABEILLE (for diagnoses and keys see: BÍLÝ, 1991; NIEHUIS, 1992; NIEHUIS et TEZCAN, 1993; MAGNANI et NIEHUIS, 1994; NOVAK, 2001).
- 2(1) Anterior prosternal lobe with distinct emargination (figs. 3, 4). Species living on the Loranthaceae (*Viscum* spp., *Loranthus* sp.).
- 3(4) Prosternal process slender, tapering posteriorly (fig. 4). Basal segment of male hind tarsi with long, white bristles (fig. 10). Distinctly bicoloured species, with pronotum green, golden-green or blue-green, and elytra bronze or green-bronze. Aedeagus as in fig. 12. Body length 5.7-8.0 mm. Host plant: *Viscum album* *A. viscivorus* BÍLÝ
- 4(3) Prosternal process wider, subparallelsided (fig. 3). First segment of male hind tarsus with or without long, white bristles. Unicolorous to slightly bicolorous species.
- 5(6) Larger and more shiny, brightly coloured species; entire body uniformly green or slightly bicolours (head, pronotum, scutellum, ventral side of body and legs bluish-green; elytra green or golden-green), sexual dichroism undeveloped. First segment of male hind tarsus without long, white bristles (fig. 9). Aedeagus long and spindle-shaped (fig. 13). Body length 5.9-7.2 mm. Host plant: *Viscum laxum* *A. kutahyanus* sp. n.
- 6(5) Smaller and more rugosely sculptured species; reddish-bronze or bronze-violet; frons of male green or green-bronze. First segment of male hind tarsus with long, white bristles. Aedeagus with more rounded parameres and slender basal part (fig. 11). Body length 4.9-6.0 mm. Host plant: *Loranthus europaeus* *A. kubani* BÍLÝ

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